IN THE CLAIMS:

Please AMEND claims 1, 3, and 11, and please CANCEL claims 9 and 10 without prejudice or disclaimer in accordance with the following:

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A recorded master for manufacturing an information storage medium comprising:

a master substrate;

a heat absorption layer which is coated on the master substrate and absorbs heat energy irradiated from a beam; and

a separation layer which is coated on the heat absorption layer,

wherein a melting point of the heat absorption layer is T1, a melting point of the separation layer is T2, when a part on which the beam is irradiated on the heat absorption layer has a temperature of 0.5T1 or higher, a volume change occurs in the heat absorption layer and the separation layer, and when the temperature of the part is equal to or higher than T2 and lower than 0.5T1, a volume change occurs in the separation layer and a pit is formed.~~according to a temperature distribution of a part on which the beam is irradiated, volume change occurs in at least one of the heat absorption layer and the separation layer.~~

2. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein the separation layer is formed of a photoresist.

3. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein the heat absorption layer ~~is formed of~~comprises an alloy layer.

4. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 3, wherein the alloy layer is formed of a rare earth element metal and a transition metal.

5. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 4, wherein the alloy layer is formed of TbFeCo.

6. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The recorded master of claim 1, further comprising a dielectric layer on at least one of top and bottom surfaces of the heat absorption layer.

7. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 6, wherein the dielectric layer is formed of a mixture of ZnS and SiO_2.

8. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein the heat absorption layer is formed as an alloy dielectric layer formed of a dielectric and an alloy.

9. (CANCELED)

10. (CANCELED)

11. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein when ~~a melting point of the separation layer is T2,~~ a glass transition temperature of the separation layer is T3, and the temperature ~~distribution~~ of the part on which the beam is irradiated on the heat absorption layer is equal to or higher than T3 and lower than T2, a volume change occurs in the separation layer and a bump is formed.

12. (WITHDRAWN) A method of fabricating a recorded master for manufacturing an information storage medium, comprising:

coating a heat absorption layer on a master substrate, the heat absorption layer absorbing heat at a portion on which a beam is irradiated;

coating a separation layer on the heat absorption layer; and

by irradiating a laser beam on the heat absorption layer causing a volume change in at least one of the heat absorption layer and the separation layer with respect to a temperature distribution of a part on which the laser beam is irradiated.

13. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 12, wherein the separation layer is formed of a photoresist.

14. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 12, wherein the heat absorption layer is formed of an alloy layer.

15. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 14, wherein the alloy layer is formed

of a rare earth element metal and a transition metal.

16. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 15, wherein the alloy layer is formed of TbFeCo.

17. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 12, wherein a dielectric layer is included on at least one of the top and bottom of the heat absorption layer.

18. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 17, wherein the dielectric layer is formed of a mixture of ZnS and SiO_2.

19. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 12, wherein the heat absorption layer is formed as an alloy dielectric layer formed of a dielectric and an alloy.

20. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 12, wherein when a melting point of the heat absorption layer is T1 and the part of the heat absorption layer on which the laser beam is irradiated has a temperature of 0.5T1 or higher, a volume change occurs in the heat absorption layer and the separation layer part.

21. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 12, wherein when a melting point of the heat absorption layer is T1, a melting point of the separation layer is T2, and the temperature distribution of the part on which the laser beam is irradiated is equal to or higher than T2 and lower than 0.5T1, a volume change occurs in the separation layer and a pit is formed.

22. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 12, wherein when a melting point of the separation layer is T2, a glass transition temperature of the separation layer is T3, and the temperature distribution of the part on which the laser beam is irradiated is equal to or higher than T3 and lower than T2, a volume change occurs in the separation layer and a bump is formed.

23. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 12, wherein the temperature of a part on which a beam is irradiated depends on the power of the beam and the linear velocity of the master.